

ABSTRACT

A method for detecting, in liver tissue isolated from a human subject and suspected of being cancerous, integration of  
5 HBV-DNA into the MLL4 gene, this integration of HBV-DNA indicating the cancerous nature of a tissue. In a typical case, this integration can be detected by carrying out PCR using a primer specific to the region containing intron 3 of the MLL4 gene and a primer specific to the X gene region of HBV.